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ISLAM GROUP PROJECT



Geography

Dear Alyssa and Pablo,

The Arabian peninsula, is mostly a hot and dry desert land. There is a lack of water and the heat makes it even more difficult for people. People call the Arabian peninsula a crossroads locations because it is located in the southwest corner of Asia. It lies near the intersection of Africa, Asia, and Europe.

I am a townsperson. Here in Arabia there are people who travel in caravans called nomads. The nomads are very friendly with us. We trade salt and goods. If they weren't friendly we probably wouldn't get anywhere. I'm also sending you pictures please come soon maybe when you come the souk, a local market, will be built. Please come and visit soon!

- Diana

Pictures



Muhammad's timeline

570-Muhamma was born in 570 in Mecca. He was the only son of Allah, Allah died before Muhammad's birth. Muhammad was raised by his mom, he grew up in the hill country, learning their pure Arabic.

575-when Muhammad was five or six his mom and him went on a journey to Yathrib which was where his dad was buried, so they went to go visit him. When they were returning Amina got ill and died. Amina was buried in a village of Abwa.

578-in 578 Muhammad grandfather died and Muhammad was being taken care of by a paternal uncle.

594-In his early twenties, Muhammad entered the service of a wealthy Meccan merchant, a widow named Khadija bint Khawalayd. The two were distant cousins. Muhammad carried her goods to the north and returned with a profit.

595-609-muhammad and khadija got married. Muhammad was 25 and Khadija was 40. Muhammad continued to manage Khadija's business affairs, and their next years were pleasant and prosperous.

610-Mecca's new materialism and its traditional idolatry disturbed Muhammad. He began making long retreats to a mountain cave outside town.

Muhammad's timeline

613-After several similar experiences, Muhammad finally began to reveal the messages he was receiving to his tribe. Muhammad and his followers were first belittled and ridiculed, then persecuted and physically attacked for departing from traditional Mecca's tribal ways.

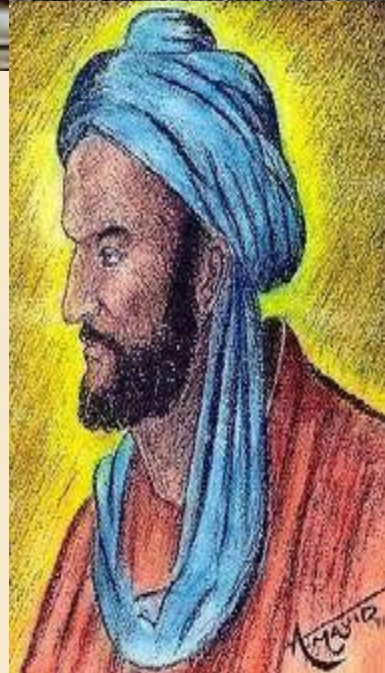
622-In **622**, Muhammad and his few hundred followers left Mecca and traveled to Yathrib, the oasis town where his father was buried.

630-the balance of power had shifted radically away from once-powerful Mecca, toward Muhammad and the Muslims.

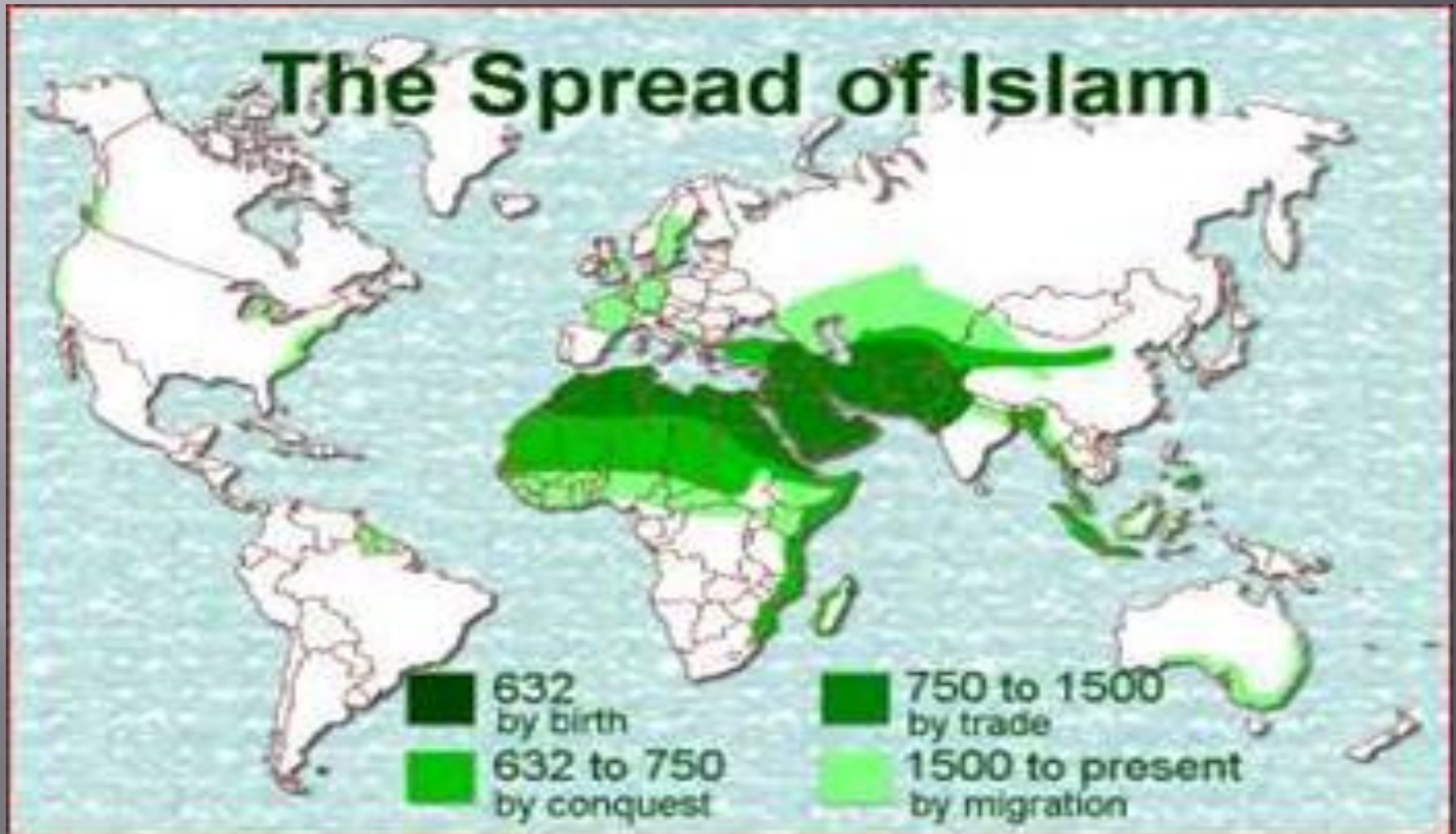
630-632-Muhammad returned to live in Medina. In the next three years, he consolidated most of the Arabian Peninsula under Islam. In March, **632**, he returned to Mecca one last time to perform a pilgrimage, and tens of thousands of Muslims joined him.

After the pilgrimage, he returned to Medina. Three months later on **June 8, 632** he died there.

Pictures

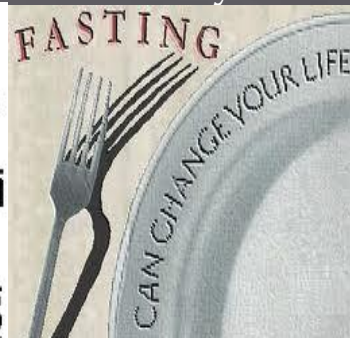


Muhammad's spread of Islam



Five Pillars of Faith

- ❑ The first pillar of faith states that every Muslim, at least once in their lives have to state their faith by saying, "There is no god but god, and Muhammad is his prophet."
- ❑ The second pillar of Islam is daily prayer. Muslims pray five times a day : Before sunrise, at midday, in late afternoon, right after sunset, and before going to bed. Muslims pray together in a mosque. They believe prayer is proof that someone has accepted Allah.
- ❑ The third pillar of Islam is a yearly donation to charity. Muslims must pay part of their money to a religious official. The money is used for a mosque, for the poor, or to pay debts.
- ❑ The fourth pillar of Islam is fasting-going without food and drink daily during the holy month of Ramadan. The Quran says that Allah began showing himself to Muhammad in this month. Muslims believe that fasting is a way to show that god is more important than one's own body.
- ❑ The fifth pillar of Islam is the Hajj (A pilgrimage to Mecca). All Muslims must travel to Mecca at least once in their lives if they can.



Teachings

- Quran- After Muhammad, a lot of his followers collected his teachings and wrote them down to form the book known as the Quran. The central teachings in the Quran is that there is only one God-Allah-and that Muhammad is the prophet. Islam teaches that the world is going to end one day and that those who have obeyed his orders will be granted life in paradise. According to the Quran, paradise is a beautiful garden full of fine food and drink and people who have not obeyed God will suffer. Like other holy books, the Quran describes acts of worship, guidelines for moral behavior, and rules for social life. The Quran also says what Muslims shouldn't eat or drink.
- Sunnah- The Sunnah refers to the way Muhammad lived, which provides a example for the duties and the way of life expected of Muslims. The Sunnah guides Muslims' behavior. The Sunnah also provides guidelines for relations in business and government.
- Shariah-Shariah is a system based on Islamic sources and human reason that judges the rightness of actions an individual or community might take. Shariah sets rewards for good behavior and punishments for crimes.
- Jihad-Jihad means "to make an effort, or to struggle." Jihad refers to the emotional struggle people go through in their effort to obey God and behave according to Islamic ways. The word Jihad has been translated as "holy war."



Achievements

- Muslim forces unite Arabia .
- Cordoba becomes the capital of Muslim Spain.
- Ibn Battutah begins his world travels .
- The Ottomans capture Constantinople.
- The Safavids conquer Persia

Comparison

- ▣ Judaism, Christianity, and Islam are monotheistic religions which is based on the believe of only one god. All three religions believe that there is only one god, in Christianity he is called Jesus, in Islam he's called Allah, and in Judaism he's called Buddha. They all have holy books with different names, in Christianity it's called the bible, in Islam it's called the Quran, and in Judaism it's called the Torah. Christians, Muslims, and Jews all have a place to worship their god but Christians worship in a place called church, Muslim worship in a place called Quran, and Jews worship in a place called the synagogue. They also have many of the same prophets like, Muhammad taught prophets such as Abraham, Moses, and Jesus had lived in earlier times. Muslims believe that there is an after life when you die, Christians and Jews believed in the same thing.

Comparisons of Monotheistic Religions

- All faiths have some similarities , but Islam distinguishes itself from all others with its pure monotheistic values. Muslims practice monotheism the way it should be. Muslim practice pure, unadulterated worship of one, sole creator.

Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire, which formed in the early 14th century, was the first of the three Great Islamic Empires. The Ottoman Empire reached its peak by 1600, after which time it fell into a gradual decline, as a result of both internal disorganization and pressure from its external foes in Europe and Asia. Nevertheless, the Ottoman Empire survived through the First World War, and it was disbanded only in 1918. Out of the core of the Empire, in Asia Minor, came the present-day country of Turkey.

Safavid Empire

- ▣ The Safavid Empire, which was founded as a political dynasty in 1501, was the second Great Islamic Empire to form. It originated as a religious sect, and it acquired the military and political traits of an empire only after 1501. The Safavid Empire also differed from the Ottoman and Mughal Empires because it was an officially Shi'ite empire, and religious differences led to much antagonism between the Safavids and its Sunni neighbours. The Safavid Empire was the shortest-lived of the three, forming in 1501 and suffering its final collapse at the hands of the invading Afghans in 1722. It forever influenced Persian nationalism, however, and out of the remnants of the Safavid Empire grew the present-day country of Iran.

Mughal Empire

- ▣ The Mughal Empire in India, which formed in 1526, was the third Great Islamic Empire to form, and it struggled for several years after that to consolidate its territory. It benefited from a succession of strong rulers throughout the 16th and 17th centuries, many of whom were able to ensure the Empire's survival by appeasing the majority Hindu population of the Indian subcontinent. Like the Ottoman and Safavid Empires, however, the Mughal Empire's power eventually declined, and it was absorbed by the expansion of the British Empire in India in the mid-19th century.

Pictures of Empires



Sunni and Shia

- ▣ The Shia were Muslims who thought only members of Muhammad's family could become caliphs. The Sunni thought the caliphs could be anyone could become a caliph as long as they were good Muslims and strong leaders. It caused a conflict in the mid-600's, between the Safavids and Ottomans. Both groups thought they were right. Today most Muslims belong to the Sunni branch of Islam.

Map of Sunni and Shia



Role of Woman in Islam

- ❑ When talking about Islam women most people think it's a negative topic.
- ❑ Most women in Islam countries don't have little to any rights.
- ❑ The role of Muslim women is under the strict rules of there husbands.
- ❑ Another role they have is taking care of children and cooking.
- ❑ Islam also permits women to pilgrimage to exercise vote engage in politics and run their own business.

Islam today

- ▣ Complaints about negative mass-mediated stereotypes were not peculiar to Muslims in New York City before and after September 11, 2001 but shared by Muslims across the United States. According to the "American Muslim Poll" that questioned Muslims in the United States in October and November 2001, more than two in three (68%) respondents said that the news media were not fair in their portrayal of Muslims and Islam (Better than three of four, 77%, thought that Hollywood was not fair in this respect). Some 80 years ago, before the advent of radio and television, Walter Lippmann observed that what people knew about the world around them was mostly the result of second-hand knowledge received through the press. If anything has changed, Americans in the late 20th and early 21st century have been less involved in community life than earlier generations (Putnam 2000) and are therefore more susceptible to the news media's influence on "the pictures in our head" about events, developments, and people in their own communities. Moreover, people's perceptions about fellow-Americans around the country and people around the world are equally, and perhaps even more so, affected by information provided by the mass media.

Links

- <http://archaeology.about.com/od/islamicarchaeology/tp/Islamic-Cities.html>
- <http://www.ancientresource.com/lots/islamic.html>
- <http://ottomans-safavids-mughals.wikispaces.com/Home>
- <http://smshistorysunni.blogspot.com/p/geographical-influence.html>
- <https://www.apsanet.org/~polcomm/news/2003/terrorism/papers/Nacos.pdf>
- <http://www.xtimeline.com/evt/view.aspx?id=40209>
- http://bouldermapgallery.com/catalog/index.php?cPath=23_34_40&osCsid=rjl7e6gjsqqc47ucdl7r3uhjo4
- <http://thebackpackershandbook.com/2009/12/12/1800/>
- <http://www.hellotravel.com/saudi-arabia/explore-hofuf>
- <http://www.allaboutturkey.com/nomad.htm>